

ADER
own the
me at 35 Sing me a song

THE CANADIAN RAILROADER

Vol. 2, No. 43

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1920

10 cents a copy, \$4.00 a year

THE RAILROADER AT HOME

THIS is the first issue of the Canadian Railroader to be produced entirely in the Railroader's own business premises and printing plant. Another phase of the dream has come true.

The cold announcement does not convey the problems and prides of the goal long set in front—the plannings, the struggles, the concentrations, the teamwork, the enthusiasms, the midnight oils, the personal mergings—that helped to make this phase of the dream come true. Nor is it, indeed, the wish of anyone that these should be reviewed; there is just the feeling that the chilly air should be taken off the announcement in passing, as all the dream has meant so much to all concerned.

From renting a single room to owning two four-storey buildings in the heart of the business district, with a printing and publishing equipment able not only to turn out the Canadian Railroader, but all kinds of commercial printing, from posters to visiting cards, books to handbills, is a big step. Yet it has been taken in less than three years. There were no spectacular spurts and no fairy wands, but a strong, sturdy growth on the basis of ideas in which all concerned had profound and unshakeable belief as the means to better, fuller days.

The office building fronts on Lagauchetiere street, corner of Beaver Hall Hill, and the printing plant is in another building in the rear. At present both buildings are being remodelled and renovated to conform to the best ideas of business efficiency and of working conditions for those employed. Although the plant was previously known as a "model" one, it is not "model" enough for the Railroader. Incidentally, there is no need to worry about getting master craftsmen and women. There is a waiting list as long as your arm. Expert workers already getting more pay than union scales required offered to take reduced wages in order to be with the Railroader organization, a proposition which the Railroader could not accept but which is illuminating, nevertheless.

Mr. Herbert Mould has been put in charge of the mechanical departments and the business end of the commercial printing. He is that rare combination of skilled craftsman and business administrator, member of the second generation of a well-known family of printers, ex-superintendent of several of the finest printing plants in Canada, and a contributor to the technical journals. Moreover, he is the type of man who still insists on holding his union card, although he has not been a working printer for many years.

It is hoped that when things are fixed up the Railroader's friends, who are a goodly company nowadays, will pay a visit of inspection. Meanwhile, and always, they can help to bring true the further phases of the dream by sending along their printing orders, which will be filled as well as they can be filled, and priced with absolute fairness to everybody.

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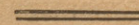


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WILLIAM B. WILSON

Erstwhile Scottish Miner Who Is United States
Secretary of Labor

(Written for the Railroader by GEORGE DANIELS)

THE life of Mr. W. B. Wilson, the first Secretary of Labor in the U. S. Government, as written by Mr. Roger W. Babson, is a work of absorbing interest not only to those who have the cause of Labor at heart but to all for whom achievement has an appeal. It is a record of one of those long heroic fights with trouble and adversity, culminating at last in success of the finest kind, that is really more thrilling than the wildest flights of fiction.

William Bauchop Wilson was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in the year 1862. His father, Adam Wilson, was a miner, and William, the eldest of 7 children, also became a miner. Like most miners at that time the Wilsons were poor, and one of William Wilson's earliest recollections is of the family being evicted in mid-winter from its home when he himself was six years of age. This eviction was carried out not because Mr. Wilson senior could not pay his rent but because he was one of a number of striking miners and young William thus had the industrial problem forced on his attention at an early age. He started in life, he says, "with an ingrained ambition to gain rights for Labor that Coal Companies and other organizations of capital would be obliged to respect."

Lived Up To Resolve

How well he has lived up to his resolve is a matter of common knowledge. The family came to the United States when William was 8 years old, and of the hardships they suffered and the difficulties they encountered and overcame Mr. Babson tells with great sympathy and force. By the time he was 13 years of age William Wilson was a full-fledged miner and when 14 was elected secretary of the local union. At the age of 18, we are told, he was marked as a dangerous man by the mine owners and was most unjustly boycotted by them. As a result of this he had at times to work as a railroad fireman, in sawmills, in lumber yards, and in a printing office.

For nearly twenty years after that the period of irregular employment lasted, but he still continued his activities as a union leader and kept up his interest in the miner's organization. In one strike the mine owners tried to bribe him, in another to kidnap him. They arrested him for contempt in West Virginia, they black-listed him, and they enjoined him. He escaped the kidnappers, laughed at the black-list, defied the injunction. By this time he was a married man, and during this period his circumstances must frequently have csued himself and his wife great

anxiety. But he never lost heart. We are told that never till he was 36 years old did he earn an average of more than \$40 a month.

Well-Managed Strike.

Mr. Wilson was elected secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America in 1900, which position he held till 1908. In that period several strikes were conducted which called for wise generalship and sober judgment, notably those of 1900 and 1902, in the latter of which 140,000 men were off work for 23 weeks and 3 days. No efforts were spared by Secretary Wilson and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to effect a settlement by peaceful means. After the intervention of President Roosevelt, however, the mine owners ultimately agreed to submit the case to arbitration. From Labor's point of view this strike of 1902 was reckoned one of the best managed strikes ever entered upon in the United States.

In 1906 Mr. Wilson was returned to Congress as Democratic Representative of the Fifteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, till that time a Republican stronghold.

Although everything was against him and he had neither money nor influence to back him Mr. Wilson succeeded in winning by the sheer force of his personality. Two years later he was again returned for the same district, and a third time in the year 1910. In 1912, however, he was defeated through the splitting of the Labor vote by the entry of a Socialist candidate.

Made Notable Record

The Department of Labor was created in March 1913, and soon Mr. Wilson was made Secretary of Labor, a position he has held with distinction ever since. Secretary Wilson was empowered by Congress to mediate in labor disputes and to appoint commissioners of conciliation. His plan, based on his long and first-hand experience of labor disputes, is invariably: (1) amicable settlement between the parties themselves without mediation; (2) mediation; (3) arbitration. But any one of the three rather than a strike or lockout. In spite of his long hard life and the persecution he has suffered at the hands of the employing class he clings always to methods of conciliation and continually insists on fair play for both sides.

With the entry of the United States into the war the duties of the Labor Secretary increased enormously. The Division of Conciliation, which Mr. Wilson

had for down the was taken advantage of to the full by employers who had disputes with their workers and a vast amount of trouble and delay were thus saved to the nation. In hundreds of cases handled there were not many failures, and the impartiality of the Labor Department was widely recognized and appreciated.

Such in brief is the life and service of what is possibly one of the most outstanding men on this continent—Labor's man from first to last, toiling from his earliest years and picking up his

Sing me a song

words from his own lips may be said to summarize his aspirations:

"My great ambition is to have people say of me these two things—first that I have kept my word, and second that I have been fair. I am a poor man and I shall die a poor man. I have had a very hard life and I am suffering today from the fatigue of it. I care not for riches or power or credit. But I do want people to say, when they meet my bier, that I have always kept my word and that I have tried to be fair."

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Hope In The Mining Crisis---Electrical Workers and Employers Agree Regarding Foremen

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SOME progress is being made in settling the dispute between our miners and the Government. We have had one first-class crisis and may have a strike yet before all is over.

As I have previously explained, the miners demanded that the \$3.50 per ton placed some months ago on the selling price of domestic coal should be taken off again, and that they should be given a wage advance of 50c per shift for men, 25c for youths and 18c for boys. As these requests were refused, strike notices went out and the Government made elaborate preparations to cope with a stoppage.



ETHELBERT POGSON

The miners are members of the Triple Industrial Alliance, the other two units being railwaymen and transport workers. The Alliance was called together, pronounced the miners' claims reasonable and just, and, while not committing itself to direct action, gave moral support without stint.

Then came a series of parleys with the Government and a number of meetings of the workers. Sir Robert Horne, President of the Board of Trade, who is a member of the Scottish Bar and a man of obdurate stubbornness and great argumentative ability, was the Government's mouth-piece, while the men's case was put chiefly by Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges. Eventually, when the sands of time were running out, the miners agreed to drop the demand for reduced coal price, but proposed that it should be referred to a committee of inquiry.

The Government replied by offering to submit the wages claim to an impartial tribunal. This the miners rejected and a time of great tension prevailed. At last it was agreed that the coal owners and the miners' leaders should meet and discuss the question of wages in relation to output in view of a plan which the Premier had suggested.

Fixing a Datum Line

This was, shortly, that a datum line should be fixed and increased wages be regulated on the extra output secured above the line. For instance, a margin represented by X would mean 25c per shift more; Y 50c per shift, and Z 75c per shift.

Obviously the only value of any such scheme from the point of view of the men would be to

give them advances on a low datum line. If W. were fixed too high, X.Y.Z. would be of no use at all. The miners' leaders went into the conference not exactly hostile to the scheme, but determined that it should not result in their men having at once less than the 50c per shift they demanded.

In order that this examination of figures and discussion of claims might take place, the strike notices were postponed for a week. This proceeding was not without risk for the men's leaders, for some of the mine workers objected strongly to any interference with the original programme and there was even talk of sectional action.

Eventually the owners and the miners put forward separate datum line proposals, rejecting the others. As, however, there is only a matter of about 8,000 tons a year between them, the Premier is receiving them again, together this time, and everybody hopes the settlement may come soon.

Agreement Re Foremen

In view of the recent dispute in the electrical trade over the position of foremen in trade unions, the agreement which has just been made between the Amalgamated Union of Shipbuilding, Engineering and Constructional Workers and the Federation of Foremen's Associations is of special interest. The two bodies have agreed that in the event of an officially recognized dispute between either body and the employers, the other shall observe strict neutrality, and shall not take the place, temporarily or otherwise, nor perform the duties of any member who may be affected, and not accept the supervision or instruction of anyone who may be put in the place of any such member. It has further been agreed that in the event of members of either body being threatened with victimization for observing the terms of the agreement, the Executive Council shall confer with a view to taking joint action to safeguard the interests of the members concerned. Efforts will also be made to encourage foremen to join or retain membership of both organizations. The Amalgamated Union is a recent fusion of the Boilermakers' Society, the Ship constructors and Shipwrights' Association and the Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society. The Foremen's Federation consists of the National Foremen's Association, the Amalgamated Manager's and Foremen's Association, and the Scottish Foremen's Protective Association. The agreement is

certainly very encouraging and should go a long way to clear the air on this vexed problem.

More for Railroaders

The National Union of Railwaymen is now entitled to an increase of 50c a week for all men in the conciliation grades due under the sliding scale owing to the increased cost of living.

The demand came this week before the Central Wages Board, the body consisting of representatives of the men and the railway companies which was set up as a result of the settlement of last year's strike.

"The railwaymen are facing the coming winter", in the words of C. T. Cramp, their industrial secretary, "with its threat of still further enhanced prices, with more confidence than would have been the case had they not had the 'sliding wage scale' which ensures a minimum standard of living."

The application has been granted.

Key Industry Threat

Approaches through the Ministry of Labor having failed, the United Vehicle Workers Union is determined to press forward its national application for a minimum wage of \$21.75 per week.

The National Executive Council of the union has now endorsed the demand of the London District Council, and has given permission for several days' strike notices to be tendered.

The employers refused the demand in July and since then the Transport Workers' Federation has been trying to bring about a re-discussion of the whole matter.

No result has yet attended these efforts, and the workers employed in this key industry feel that the time has come to bring the question to a head.

There are signs of wavering on the part of the members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades with regard to the demands for 4c an hour increase put forward by the National Union of Vehicle Builders.

Employers Disagree

The stronghold of the Federation in Scotland—at Edinburgh—has broken away and agreed to pay the advance. In the South—London and Home Counties—there is also an indication that the employers are preparing to concede the demands.

Several firms have agreed to pay the increase, contrary to the dictates of their organization.

Men who have resumed work are refusing to undertake jobs diverted from other shops where the rates are refused, and, in view of their determination, a complete uncompromising victory is thought by the men to be only a matter of a few days.

Ethelbert Pogson.

"Friends and Enemies"

He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack; for he knew when he pleased, he could whistle them back.—Goldsmith.

Missing Equipment
Modern cars have every needed refinement except a place to keep the mortgage.—Baltimore Sun.

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Money Grubbing Matrimony

(By ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON)

AN agitation has actually been started in Australia with the object of compelling husbands to pay wages to their wives.

Yes, wages—not to do the poor husband's work, but merely for the wife's customary round of domestic diversions, the scrubbing of floors, the washing of plates, the washing of clothes and blankets, the polishing of the husband's boots, and the spending of his money! That is the monstrous purport of this suggestion from Australia!

End to Romance

If ever matrimony should be thus translated into a matter of money, there would be an end to love and romance. Chivalry would not plead to Beauty for the ambrosial nectar of her kiss nor the sweet viands of her love, but would ask the lowest cash price for cooking his beefsteak and potatoes. Amadis would no longer sigh to kill giants and dragons for the sweet guerdon of his mistress's smile, when he knew that, as a wife, she would charge as much for his laundry as any washerwoman. Lancelot would no longer assure Emyntrude that life without her would be a cheap and worthless thing, but would ask her plump, "How much?" And when, after her answer he called her "dear," he would probably mean it.

It is true that there are others among the noble army of husbands whom upon the burden of the proposed matrimonial wage might fall as a just and well-deserved retribution. These are the profiteers of wedlock, the smug, oily, plausible men who choose a wife as they would engage a cook, a housekeeper, or a nurse, and only prefer her because she comes cheaper. That type of beast gets more work out of a wife than he could induce any paid servant to perform and thinks her service amply paid by a thrifty pat on the cheek or a frugal kiss.

He swaggers out for the evening's dissipation with cigar in mouth, and leaves her, patient slave, to turn her old dress, mend the children's clothes, and darn her lord's socks. If he pauses on his lordly way to tell her that she is a dear little thing and need not sit up for him, he deems her amply paid.

Wedlock a Bargain

If that sort of a husband could be made to pay, the Australian suggestion would have something to commend it. But we know that that sort of husband's sort of wife would never keep the money. If her lord were compelled to pay her, she would spend her wage in buying cigars and champagne to cheer his elegant leisure.

As for the other sort of husband, the quietly suffering, meek, adoring kind, it seems to me, on deeper consideration of the sub-

ject, that the new proposal would not really make much difference to him. He pays anyhow, and all the time. When his careful partner has been thoroughly through his pockets on pay-day, what remains to him to give? Whether his personal allowance be ten cents or fifty cents, the surrender of it could be described as a payment of wages.

The fact is, of course, that to most practical and sensible women wedlock is, as wise old Schopenhauer said, an arrangement by which men undertake responsibility for all women's needs, and "to carry out his plan;" pleasantly explains the philosopher, "women band together and present one undivided front to their common enemy, man, in order to lay siege to and conquer him, and so get possession of him and a share of those good things which he holds in virtue of his superior physical and intellectual power."

Every day practical experience confirms this view. I have an illustration before me in the form of a report from a police court, where a woman applied to the magistrate for a "paper" which should enable her to marry again, though she already had a husband against whom she had vainly tried to obtain a summons.

"But," quoth the magistrate, "you must not marry again." "What!" the ingenuous lady cried, "not marry again! Why! then, what am I to do to live?" The magistrate mildly suggested that she might work. "But," the candid dame confessed, "I don't want to work. I want to get married." And when the magistrate assured her that the law could not help her, the lady went out, desperately dissatisfied.

She obviously had the right philosophical idea of the purpose and meaning of marriage. "In their hearts," says genial old Schopenhauer, "women think it is men's sole business to earn money in order that their wives may spend it."

It may be conceded to the advocates of the Australian plan that by making this object of man's existence more definitely clear they will encourage eligible spinsters to pursue their object with increased zest and keenness. Any scheme that would tend to reduce the numbers of those selfish, unnatural, and lucky bachelors, the bachelors, would be a boon to the community and an abiding joy and comfort to the married men. It would serve the bachelors right, as we agreed, to tax them; but it would serve them still more right if they were caught in the matrimonial net and tied up for life with an apron-string. If the Australian plan will tend to their capture and subjugation, the fact will materially help to reconcile millions of bitter and envious husbands to the payment of wages to their wives.

Sing down the
But sing at 35 Sing me a song

cover and unfold the possible advantages of the scheme, I confess that in my heart I do not like it. It is humiliating that Man, the Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye, the terror of whose naked optic tames the jungle's fiercest denizen—imperious, indomitable Man, who will unflinchingly waltz over the trackless plains to beard the tiger in his lair, who has harnessed the lightning, and sometimes wears a tall silk hat right through the summer, should be compelled to pay a mere woman for the treat of attending to and slaving for him.

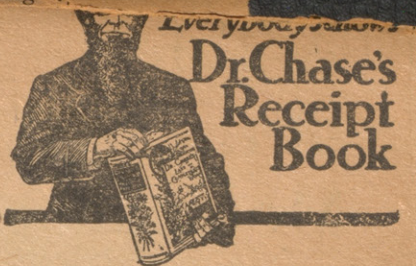
It is this sort of thing that is causing many serious thinkers to question whether civilization is not played out. I was reading a book about Africa the other day, where I found that, while we are being pressed to pay wages to our wives, the happy husband of Pondoland leaves to his women folk the privilege of keeping him. The more wives a man married there the richer he was. Each of his daughters is worth ten oxen: if she is well built and pretty, she may sell for forty. The wives work and so do the daughters. But the head of the family, the Man, works no more after marriage.

The dignity of labor is so noble a thing that one cannot but admire the self-sacrifice of the polygamous Pondoes in leaving it all to persons of the inferior feminine gender. And yet the absence of work does not seem to prey upon their spirits. They smoke tobacco and drink beer. "They sleep a great deal, then rise and laugh, and sing and dance, then drink beer again, and are without a solitary care, without sadness or sorrow."

Willing to Help

Bolshevik Lady—"No, my man, it is not the slightest use me helping you to-day. You will be just as badly off to-morrow. You are a victim of the capitalistic system. That must be overthrown."

Colin the Cadger—"Well, gimme thrippence towards some dynamite."—The Bulletin (Sydney).



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Plain Question, Plain Reply (Special to the World)

Greenville, S. C.—"Sam, I heard you is dead; if you is, telegram me; if you ain't, send me \$10." This is the copy of a telegram here received to-day by a negro, John Collins, from another negro living in North Carolina.

Collins, who has about recovered from recent gunshot wounds, drafted this answer: "I is dead, your ten will be replied to a coffin."

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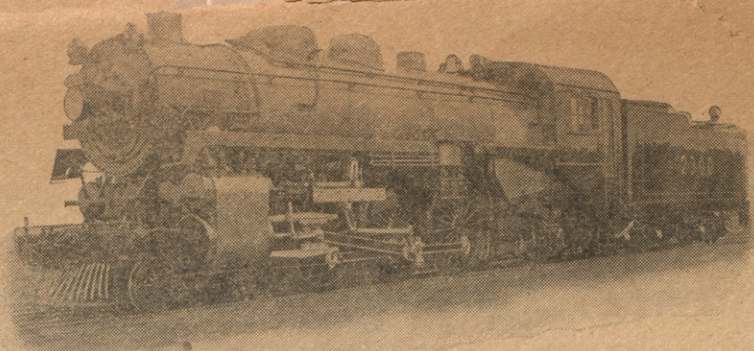
OTTAWA

WINNIPEG

WELLAND

A Tale of the Mountain Line

By KENNEDY CRONE



NUMBER 460 slipped down from the summit of the Laurentians into Ste. Agathe, on time to the tick. She had come from Mont Laurier, on the far slope of the range, 95 miles away, at the end of steel and the start of God-knows-where.

It was a queer journey, for a great part through long twists of silent lake and wild, rolling land where the pines and the maples sang of Hiawatha and Leatherstocking and the Voyageur, and the rumbling train on its ribbon of single track seemed like an intruder from another world.

Sometimes for miles the forest fires had left only a cemetery of the glories of nature, with thousands of bare, towering sticks as monuments of the departed, a gloomy and appalling sight. Once in a long while around a bend would suddenly appear a village which looked as if it could never have grown up in the solitudes, but must surely have been dumped off the freight cars last Saturday, for some obscure purpose. Then away from the villages would be occasional farmhouses, often poor things, surrounded by hard-won, stony tillage and mean, stump-strewn pasture.

The passengers in the train reflected in some ways the nature and appeals of the country. There were lumberjacks, hunters, trappers and farmers; French-Canadians, and half-breeds and unknown breeds; tourists and trippers; pulp and paper workers, and men who sold ploughs, stump-pullers, logging chains and lumber mill machinery. As the train came nearer to more-developed civilization, largely assisted in development by the summer visitors, the mixture changed, holidaymakers in their city clothes soon predominating.

There was never such clear, fresh air as up there, 700 to 1,000 feet above the sea level. A commercial gentlemen thought that if it could be bottled and sold as patent tonic in the cities it would wipe the medical profession out of business and put the bottler on easy street.

At Labelle, 100 miles from Montreal and 776 feet in the air, an extra engine was coupled on for the drag to the summit, a rise of 569 more feet in 27 miles, the steepest part being on the sides of the mountains at St. Faustin, where the train makes a loop of several miles from St. Faustin

station, merely to come back to it at a point several hundred feet higher. A wag said that when the engineers were building the road one engineer admired the picture of St. Faustin from the lake shore, while another thought the view more entrancing from the top of the mountains, so to avoid friction they laid the track in both places and then linked it up as best they could. Another wag said that the higher track overhung the lower so neatly that the engine fireman amused himself by dropping lumps of coal on the last car. But I fancy that is rather overdrawn.

What I do know is that the two powerful engines, pant and strain as they might, were slowed down to about eight miles an hour on the grade from St. Faustin to the summit, 1,343 feet above the sea, and they would be remarkable firemen indeed who had time to drop coal anywhere but in the hungry furnaces.

Over the summit Number 460 swung easily down on the Montreal side, steam off and operated by the brakes, to Ste. Agathe, 1,207 feet, a decline of 130 feet in 10 miles.

At Ste. Agathe more cars were hitched, making a string of 12 behind the double-header. All were quickly filled, as Ste. Agathe and its environs comprise, of

course, quite a place for city pleasure-seekers and convalescents. It was planned that I should ride in the front engine the rest of the way.

Neither of the famous veteran engineers of the mountain line, Bill Singleton and Billy Gibbs (to get in real bad, just tag the Bill and the Billy on the wrong surnames) were in the cabs of Number 460's double-header. It has been said that Bill and Billy could run the loads up and down the mountains by sound alone, and I don't doubt it. The famous conductor, John Macdonald ("Gentleman John") was aboard. He is a Macdonald of Glengarry, one of those mild-eyed Scottish giants that only a fool who doesn't know the tribe would dare to trifle with. I remember—but that is another story. Nor can anyone be more kindly and careful than John Macdonald. Again I remember—but that is also another story, so let's get forward to the cab.

George Amyot was to drive the leading engine, one of those black monsters of 125 tons, with the power of a cavalry brigade, the charming ugliness of a bulldog, the condensed sneeze of an epidemic of flu, and the bang and rumble of a boiler foundry.

George is the youngest engineer on the division, only 28 years of

age, yet 7 years at the game. If George is young in years on such a mission, George is old in appreciation of heavy responsibility. I got a little proof of it, as I climbed into his cab. He had just received his written running orders and was reading them to his fireman, Gordon Belter. Gordon was repeating them after him, to show that he understood them, this being according to law as an added precaution against accident.

George looked at the date on the orders. "Oct. 1st, 1920," it read. It was the 10th. The conductor's signal to start came at that moment.

"Takin' no chances," said George. "Guess orders o.k., but I'm not running on the 10th on orders dated the 1st." He signalled back to the conductor that he was not ready to go, and shouting to the fireman, "Hold my brakes!" clambered off the engine and hurried up the platform. In six minutes and 51 seconds he was back with the date adjusted in his orders. "October 10th," said he, to the fireman. "October 10th," repeated the fireman. Again the starting signal came, and Number 460, with an awful hissing and grinding and spluttering, commenced to pull out, precisely six minutes and 56 seconds late.

Number 460 was to make a non-stop run of 63 miles to town, dropping 1,085 feet in the first 44 miles, with sharp falls in some places, and a bump of nearly 100 feet to get over on a short stretch near Piedmont.

It was to be a run in the dark, for the October sun was sinking behind the sentinels of the range, and only a glimmery moon and a few bold stars could be expected in its stead.

Not that the dark bothered anyone—why should it on a division that is known to be safer than a street car service? The cars were well lit and filled with



Pine and maple that sang of Hiawatha and Leatherstocking and the Voyageur.

gay parties. But I had to stay in the cab of the leading engine and look into the night for the rest of the trip. So I think the dark is worth mentioning. I do not say it bothered me; I do not admit that I was afraid to go home in the dark; but I repeat that it seems to me the dark is worth mentioning.

If one has any imagination at all I believe that it will start to work on the footplate of an engine that is plunging a thousand lives and a thousand tons a thousand feet—in the dark. I might even go so far as to prophesy that it will work with unusual speed and inspiration as Number 460 lurches and clamors down, at 35 on the many curves and 60 or so on the occasional straight, by black-sheened lake and river, by tossing rapids, by gorge and precipice, by rock-cut and by level crossing—in the dark.

The headlight threw a long, bright ray in front. It hardly suited me. I would want a light to let me see round corners so that I would not get the foolish notion that I was about to smash down on some innocent hamlet or take a wayside station across its roof instead of through its track. Once the headlight caught and held in its beam a nice summer home with a week-end party lazing on the porch. I had a gulpy feeling that the engine was going to, saw off the porch and the front parlor and everything therein. The week-enders watched me rushing down, with a calm, indifferent air which was very annoying. Of course they knew that the track swung round at the proper moment.

Din!—what a din? An engine whistle a block away is fine;

right in your ear it is another matter. It was in my ear many times. The bell clanged frequently, too; I saw the motions of the bell, but I rarely heard the bell. More than a hundred tons of steel, with no springs to speak of, were banging and bumping; the furnace was roaring; the steam was surging in the boiler tubes and playing artillery in the cylinders; the air brakes were hissing. Ordinary speech was impossible to hear, and to yell in the fireman's ear in that swaying cab was a feat requiring sea legs lest you break your teeth on the fireman's skull or bite off the fireman's nose. The conversation with the fireman, therefore, was somewhat dull. The engineer yelled four words to me in 63 miles, and then with the upper part of his body still hanging out of the right of the cab and his goggled eyes never for an instant off the track ahead. As we swung round the noted horseshoe curve at St. Marguerite, where the train skirts a basin of quite sufficient depth, he yelled "Some hole!" I could see the white caps flicker on the rapids at the bottom of the gorge. Again as we passed along the edge of a chasm, he yelled "Some hole!" The engineer was no conversationalist either, on duty.

On the greater part of the journey the fireman had a comparatively light time so far as shovelling coal was concerned, as the train was running mainly on its own momentum, checked by the air brakes. It was odd to think that, almost hidden under the gloved left hand of the engineer, lay the air system's little brass lever that, at a touch this way or that, leashed or unleashed to a nicety this mighty force

rolling down the mountains at 35 to 60 miles an hour. By snapping the little lever into emergency action all that force could be stopped in its own length. A thousand souls lay under the little lever under the left hand of the engineer.

Approaching and getting over the bump at Piedmont the fireman had a terrific spasm of shovelling to feed up the steam pressure. With a foot on the lever that held the furnace doors open he seemed to pitch coal into the inferno by the ton. I never saw such fast shovelling. It took a lot of specially trained brawn to do it.

From Ste. Agathe to Shaw-bridge, 22 miles, is, to my mind, the most entrancing stretch of the Laurentians as seen from the railway. It is a lilting poem in summer and a majestic dirge in winter. In autumn I fancy it is a hymn.

In the autumn the leaves have turned to that strange, mad glory of tints that seems to mock, even while it fascinates, the hand of the master-artist, and breathes the coming of death that is life. "Gabblers of many little dog's-eared creeds" often leave me cold or impatient; autumn tints in the Laurentians seem to me sermons of surpassing strength, with a great organ music and a wondrous singing of the choirs, all their own.

In the sunshine I saw the tints on the hills and dales on the upward journey the previous day,

Sing me a song

Who are lords of the mountain line
Of the guide with the sharp, clear eye
And the firm, cool hand;
Of his mate who builds the steam;
And the man whose snap of the cord
Is law of the mountain line.

Sing me a song of the trip in the night
And the jangling mass of steel
Swaying the curves and leaping the steeps,
On a plunge of a thousand feet,
With a thousand tons,
And a thousand souls to keep.

K.C.

and I marvelled and was humbled. In the dark of a glimery moon and a few bold stars, and the din of the footplate post, they were blotted from sight, yet the memory remained, poignant, penetrating, positive, weaving its threads into the fabric of rushing thoughts and emotions.

At St. Therese and beyond, Number 460 swept from the winding steeps to the level straights, from the single track to the busier ways, where the eyes of the signal lamps danced in companies and the spotted light of a great city appeared in the distance. Again the fireman had a wild burst of enthusiasm, the sweat making new channels in the grime on his face. Number 460 loosed out and crashed lickety spit towards the spotted light. At last she calmed and came in to the platform, on time to the tick, and stood still, the boilers wheezing quietly.

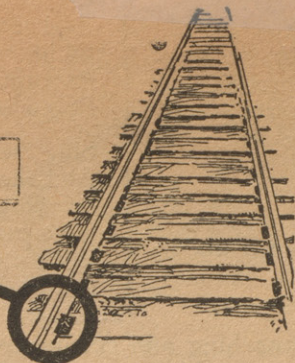
A thousand passengers got off and crowded past the big engines. Only from here and there was a thoughtful look, or a wave of the hand, or a cheery word to the splendid men who had brought them safely home. Well, well, that's the world!



Where the lords of the mountain line carry their passengers up and down

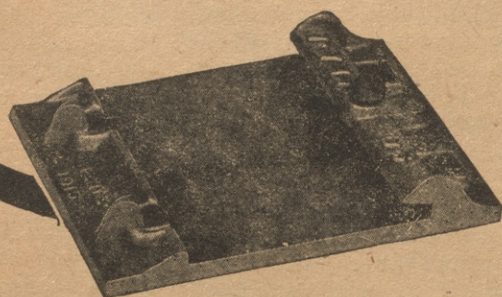
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Our OTTAWA LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ACTIVE political warfare has now been in process for the past two months and it is now permissible and possible to take some stock of the situation as it has developed. In the first place it should be frankly admitted that Mr. Meighen, fulfilling the expectations of both his friends and critics, has breathed some life into what was at its birth the somewhat feeble and feverstricken body of the National Liberal and Conservative party. He has courage, energy and good platform abilities, three qualities highly necessary to any person who aspires to lead successfully a great political party. And his followers had been so long on the defensive and subjected to chill blasts of criticism and abuse from every quarter that they welcomed as a veritable saviour a leader who could put up a vigorous defence for their performances and initiate those counter attacks which are often the most effective form of defence. All through the country people of an antidemocratic turn of mind who a few weeks ago looked despairingly on the future and gloomily foresaw their party reduced after the next election to a bare fifty seats at Ottawa, are now taking heart of grace (or at least were doing so till the sugar episode was revealed), and prophesying that with luck Mr. Meighen might be able to secure a small majority at the next election and that he would at the worst be able to bring back the most powerful single group in the next house. But in the process of party revival he has accomplished some other things. In the first place he has revealed the real breed and lineage of the National Liberal and Conservative party as the political organization which intends to devote its energies and resources to the preservation of the existing economic system and the service of the paramount financial industrial interests which have so long dominated our national life. It is composed of those elements of the old Tory and Liberal parties who are satisfied with things as they are and find their continuance profitable alike to themselves and their friends. All pretence that the party which Mr. Meighen leads contained a large leaven of progressive thought, and would be prepared to go as far in the direction of reform as any other, must be now dismissed as sheer nonsense and hypocrisy. Reforming ideas will have poor hospitality in its councils. It has assumed under Mr. Meighen's guidance the role of the party of reaction and privilege and as such must be treated. Sir Robert Borden had many faults, he was often timid and

vacillating, but his mind never ran in flagrantly reactionary grooves, and on many social and economic questions he held distinctly liberal views. Mr. Meighen has also managed to give our politics a personal turn. He has doubtless, since he assumed office, increased the number of his admirers and followers, but he has also hardened the hearts of his active opponents and sensibly added to their number. He has infused his own personality into the conflict and the next election now bids fair to be a campaign between Meighen and anti-Meighen parties. If he is not careful he will do what no other one man could accomplish, namely make Mr. MacKenzie King Premier of Canada. By this statement it is meant that even men who dislike Mr. King's habit of mind and distrust his capacity for giving the country good progressive government, will, in their anxiety to defeat Mr. Meighen, sink their personal feelings and antipathies and combine in a united effort to drive from office a man whom they believe to be incapable by reason of his political training and temperament of giving Canada the sort of government that she most urgently needs at the present stage in her history. Mr. Meighen has also revived the old spirit of partisan political warfare which held the public life of our country in its vicious and disastrous grip for forty years. Sir Robert Borden's greatest claim to the tributes of historians and the good will of his countrymen will lie in the fact that for a space he managed to emancipate Canada from this ancient curse. Mr. Meighen has now once more brought it back upon us in a few short months. All over the country wherever men and women foregather to discuss public questions, the discussion now turns not on the fiscal issue or the advantages and disadvantages of public ownership but upon the personal character and views of Mr. Meighen. On the one hand it is claimed that he is the incarnation of sagacious wisdom and lofty statesmanship and on the other it is averred that he is a shameless reactionary and creature of the vested interests. To give this unfortunate turn to politics is to confer no boon upon the country. There was a time when the personality of leaders was a matter of great moment but it has now become of comparatively little importance. Sweeping over the world are great economic and social currents which really determine the course of politics, and men like Messrs. Meighen and King are usually carried along by them often in directions quite

(Continued on next page)

concern their wishes just as logs on a flooded river. In every country politicians are found giving enthusiastic endorsement to and carrying into legislation, schemes and politics which a few short years ago they were denouncing as fraught with all manner of perils and iniquities, and the process is not at an end. Does any one for a moment suppose that the Borden Government had anything but the most lukewarm enthusiasm for public ownership of railways yet it put through far reaching measures in this direction.

Mr. Meighen and his party are much delighted and encouraged by their exploits in re-electing the two Ministers from the Maritime provinces. They were aided in this task by the conduct of the Liberals. In St. John an opposition candidate was not nominated until it was too late to create an effective organization. In Colchester the Halifax Chronicle, the leading Liberal organ of the province, made no secret of its support of Mr. McCurdy, and influential Liberals openly advised their brethren and followers to defeat Captain Dickson, the Farmer candidate, lest his success might mean the appearance of other agrarian nominees in various sacred Liberal seats at the general election. But reports which have been received from Colchester show that this is not the whole story, and that Mr. Meighen and his general staff simultaneously with reviving the old spirit of partisan politics have also brought back the ancient methods. Every unfair advantage which the Government could take was taken and tactics which one thought had been banished for ever from Canada were freely employed. A letter written by a reliable person who took a very active part in the election and is thoroughly conversant with the facts contains the following passages; "There is only one thing responsible for the government's success and that is the money they had at their command. Perhaps I should add the unscrupulous and crooked means which they used on every occasion. From the compiling of the lists until the last vote was polled, I will venture to say there never was a dirtier or more unfair fight. Over two thousand names were added to the lists in the town of Truro after the campaign started. We could not secure the services of a lawyer to undertake the supervision of the lists from our side, and did not possess an organization in the town to combat it. There were only four days to do it after the preliminary lists were filed, so we lost, or rather they gained, probably four hundred votes. We put the oath to about 200 non-residents and nearly all took it and voted. In rural districts this new franchise act permits voters to take oath or vote without their names being on the list. The presiding officers were all their men, and

would not listen to our agents, but voted any who came along. In many instances, on the other hand, supporters of our side who came along with their names left off the lists were not allowed to vote even though they could not help knowing that they were eligible. I believe we had 80 per cent of the bona fide farmers with us, but this rural vote was gotten from the loose voters and lumberjacks who could be bought. "Anyone who was holding back for money for his vote had no trouble in getting it. We believe there was only the cause for the result and it lay in the corrupt practices resorted to. We have collected quite a lot of evidence, quite enough to unseat him. One of their agents offered \$300 to one of our men who had been active in collecting evidence to keep quiet."

Mr. MacKenzie King has been conducting an extensive speech-making tour in the west and his meetings have attracted very large audiences. But the western folk are politically minded and like attending meetings where they can make a personal appraisal of distinguished visitors, so crowds in these regions do not mean a certainty of strong electoral support at the next election as Sir Wilfred discovered to his undoing in 1917. Mr. King has been in good oratorical form and has always had a good hearing, but people who attended his meetings aver that Mr. Lapointe was in practice more effective as a critic of the Government. In the west the question which transcends all others in popular importance at present is the fall in grain prices which the farmers attribute to the abolition of the wheat board. They are pressing for its restoration, but Mr. King after several meetings on the prairies has left them in the dark about his views on the subject. No man can hope to be Premier of Canada these days who gets a reputation for side-stepping thorny problems. However, his tour is only half completed and when it nears an end a better estimate will be available of its effect upon western opinion. Mr. Crerar has recovered his health but absorption in the ever-growing business of United Grain Growers Ltd. has prevented him giving any time to speechmaking. He is in a somewhat anomalous position. He is regarded everywhere as leader of the farmers' party, but has no official statue with them save that he heads the parliamentary group at Ottawa. In November, however, he will address a series of meetings in the prairie provinces

J. A. Stevenson.

Something to Worry About

We know a lot of men who could make more money for themselves if they didn't waste so much time worrying over Rockefeller's money.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How will You match it?

When you lift the pictures down during spring cleaning and find unfaded patches back of them how will you remedy the trouble? The only really satisfactory way is to rip off the bleached, insanitary paper and redecorate with

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The Canadian Railroader

WEEKLY

The Official Organ of
The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 1916

Incorporated under Dominion Letters Patent.
April, 1919.

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GEORGE PIERCE, Editor

KENNEDY CRONE, Managing Editor.

The Miners' Strike

AS this is written, a million British miners are beginning to strike. The last word has apparently been said before an actual stoppage of work.

Unless a few days bring light for meeting-ground again—there is still some hope of such a light—the English-speaking world may quite conceivably be on the verge of the most revolutionary changes in the system of society, accompanied by heaven-knows-what.

It is a time for the most serious thought and the most willing effort to understand, and to balance and adjust, for the good of everyone, the great forces which have been set loose.

To-day the biggest crowds that have been seen in front of the Star office bulletins for some time anxiously awaited the news being put on the boards. They were waiting for the results of the races and results of the baseball series grandiloquently named the World Series, a title without meaning outside North America.

It has often been said that our sense of humor or our calm indifference in tragic situations, has frequently saved the situation. If that is true, the crowds watching for the race and baseball news are a happy sign. But we are also creatures of popular and unexamined catchphrase, and perhaps an examination of our sense of humor and our indifference in relation to crises, in history might transpire to be rather a black eye for humor and apathy. It might, possibly, be found that the cracking of jokes has sometimes hinged on the cracking of skulls, and that apathy has been perilously related to atrophy.

It can be said, anyway, that in extremities the extremists, of any camp, are neither funny nor fiddley. They are grimly on the job. On the one hand are a million miners who are not all knaves and fools by any means, but for whose demands there must be substantial reason, whether it is apparent to us in the news dispatches or not. Extremists within their ranks doubtless see in the exploitation of real grievances a chance of stepping to extreme things which may be solutions of unrest, but which, so far as we know, may be merely solutions of prussic acid. On the other hand, there are the extremists who purpose to exploit the grievances of a nation deprived of coal for the purpose of "breaking the backbone of trade unionism"—which is an actual quotation as it came over the cables the other day. On the merits of the case it might be difficult to swing all organized workers in Great Britain into a sympathetic strike; on a call to defend trade unionism, the whole six millions can be swung overnight. Then there would be a pretty row indeed, and it should be remembered that we would be only a cable's time from it in Canada.

If the extremists are to run this crisis for us, our sense of humor and our indifference will not pull us through, though they may pull us

over. We need serious interest, the desire to sift calmly and without prejudice to the bottom of things, and to do what is right, not only for the miners, or the mine owners, or the government, or the people generally, but for all of us put together. It is not a job to be left to a few grim gentlemen already sharpening their swords.

—Kennedy Crone.

Printer's Ink, the recognized authority on Advertising, after a thorough investigation on this subject, says:

"A labor Paper is a far better Advertising Medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A Labor Paper, for example, having 5000 subscribers, is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than ordinary papers with 25,000 subscribers."

Child Labor

ALL through our country, indeed, throughout the world, interest in the welfare of children has increased tremendously during the last few years. Nearly a century ago humane people were beginning to bestir themselves against the evil called child labor, an evil which naturally increased with the development of great industries. By the middle of the last century Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and other lovers of children were systematically fighting this corruption through their writing, and public interest has gradually increased so that now thinking people, through concerted action, are beginning to demand that child labor shall cease.

The hope of the future lies in our children for they are to be the builders of the new world. The state, therefore, should give them every opportunity for betterment and parents should see to it that their children take advantage of all their privileges. By thus co-operating we should be able to abolish this hateful thing—child labor—and give our children schools, teachers, and equipment—all that makes for a full and happy childhood so that they may become strong, efficient men and women, well fitted for a definite work which demands a living wage.

It is because child labor is costly not only to the child and his family but to the nation as well, that it must be blotted out.

Wise parents are beginning to see the extravagance of child labor and are willing to make personal sacrifices to educate their children for congenial work which demands a living wage; are beginning to see that the few dollars which the child earns when he should be in school are only pennies compared with the dollars that he could earn later on if only he were permitted properly to equip himself for some trade or profession.

What then is our problem? We should give children in agricultural communities equal educational opportunities with the children of cities, and parents throughout the country should do their utmost to give their children opportunities for education and development so that they will receive proper training for a maximum earning capacity and so that our nation can conserve the very finest of our manhood and our womanhood.



OLD GROUCH says: "The Railroader is settled in its own home this week, and I can't think up a grouch. Give a feller a chance!"

Community Playgrounds

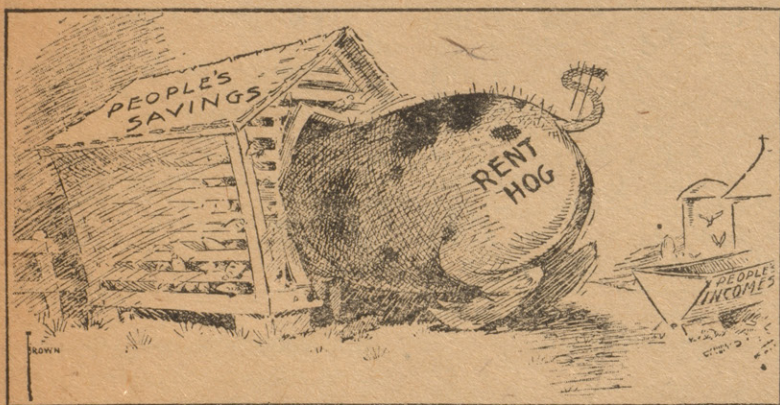
IT has been left to the small town of Renfrew, Ontario, to set an example to other towns and cities by recognizing that there is a public obligation on the municipal administrators to provide the means of healthful recreation for all citizens. This the enterprising municipality will do by means of a community playground wherein provision will be made for all kinds of athletic sports for juveniles and adults of both sexes. The ground encircled by the racetrack at the Agricultural Fair Grounds will be utilized, and will be divided into a baseball diamond, a lawn tennis court, a bowling green, and a children's playground, while swimming pools for both sexes will be placed in the basement of the fire hall. A practical lesson in the promotion of such public advantages is given by the Renfrew Corporation

which, instead of following the cumbrous and tedious process of soliciting subscriptions, is meeting the cost by the issue of ten year debentures. As the health of every individual is of importance and value to the community, and all illness or ill health is a loss to it, there is no doubt that Renfrew will be the gainer in every way by its new enterprise, and it is to be hoped that the administrators of other and larger communities will follow the lead of the Ontario town and perhaps improve upon it. Montreal suburbs, particularly Verdun, are woefully lacking in providing opportunities for physical recreation. Perhaps a missionary from Renfrew could be sent to enlighten them.
—Roy Carmichael.

"Grant me, indulgent Heaven, that I may live,
To see the miscreants feel the pains they give;
Deal Freedom's sacred treasures free as air
Till Slave and Despot be but things that were."
—Robert Burns.

When rogues fall out honest men get their due, but when labor organizations fall out it is different.—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

"We tried to buy some rope to hang a profiteer."
"Well, what of it?"
"But the dealer wanted too much for it."



—Chicago Daily News

Consolidated Elevator Company Limited



Head Office: WINNIPEG

FORT WILLIAM, Ont.

THE Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada

Its Only Aim Is The Welfare Of The Masses

THE people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train, and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational laws where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxation from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative banks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureau system; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 316 Lagauchetiere St., west, Montreal. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The Treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

An application blank will be found below. Merely fill out the application blank, buy a postal order for \$2 and send it to Dominion Headquarters. Your membership card will be forwarded by return mail. Join this great organization in the interests of education and clean politics. To-day is the day and this is the hour. Become a member now.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary,

The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada.

General Headquarters, 316 Lagauchetiere Street, West,
corner of Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" I subscribe and agree to pay while a member, the yearly sum of \$2.00 in advance.

Name.....

Amount Paid \$..... Address.....

Date..... City.....

Province.....

Make all cheques and money orders payable to "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada."

Official membership card will be mailed from headquarters with a copy of platform, constitution and general rules.

Decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Labor Dept. Case No. 85 has reference to the running of a crew of the Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo Railway between Hamilton and Buffalo. Case No. 86 has reference to an overtime claim of two telegraphers of the Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines. Case No. 87 relates to a claim of telegraph operators of the Canadian Pacific Railway with reference to working "split trick."

Case No. 85.—The Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A crew of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway in assigned passenger service between Hamilton and Buffalo were sent to Buffalo on a Sunday, when they were off duty, to return to Hamilton with a special train. The portion of the line between Hamilton and Welland is operated by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, and between Welland and Buffalo by the Michigan Central Railway. The crew were allowed one day for this service which was applied against their monthly guarantee. The employees contended that the crew were engaged in handling regular passenger trains, and that the company was not privileged to use one of their crews for the purpose of running light to a foreign terminal such as Buffalo was regarded by them to be, to take work away from Michigan Central crews. An understanding was said to exist between the employees of the two railway companies that specials originating on the Michigan Central Railway be handled by Michigan Central crews, and those originating on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo line be handled by Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo crews. It was claimed that the Michigan Central Railway had a crew at Buffalo at the time that could have handled the train. Since the date when the run was made over which the dispute arose, officials of the two companies had been notified of this understanding, and the Michigan Central Railway had made arrangements to protect the interests of their employees accordingly. The employees realized that the company was privileged to use these men on their lay-off days to run light to any point on its own railway and to apply the earnings for the trip against the monthly guarantee. In this case, however, they held that the crew should be paid for actual mileage at through freight rates, and the trip should not be used to make up the monthly guarantee.

The company contended that in sending this crew to Buffalo

it was merely following a practice which had existed for many years. There was no understanding between the companies that the Michigan Central would handle specials originating on that road, and in this instance the Michigan Central Railway had requested it to furnish a crew.

The evidence was summed up by the Board in its general statement as follows:

The claim as submitted is that Conductor F— and crew should be paid for the turn-around trip in question at through freight rates, and that the payment should not apply against their monthly guarantee. It is admitted on behalf of the employees that the Company have the right to use regularly assigned passenger crews on their lay-off days on Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and apply their pay against monthly guarantees. It is likewise admitted that had the turn-around run required the handling of the train from Hamilton instead of from Buffalo, the payment therefor could properly have been applied against guarantees, the crew in its regular service being assigned to run between Hamilton and Buffalo. It is claimed by the employees that there is an understanding existing between the T. H. & B. and the M.C.R.R. employees that specials originating on the M.C.R.R. be handled by M.C.R.R. crews, and specials originating on the T.H. & B. be handled by T.H. & B. crews. There was not, however, any evidence submitted to show that the companies were party to any such arrangement; indeed it is shown that the M.C.R.R. requested the T.H. & B. to furnish a crew for the train. Even if there were an agreement such as that mentioned between the companies and employees concerned, its violation would constitute a grievance on an entirely different basis to that on which the claim is submitted.

By the decision of the Board, the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 86.—The Canadian Railways (Eastern Lines) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An agent and a telegraph operator employed at a station of the Canadian National Railways each made a claim for 589 hours overtime from November 1, 1918, to December 18, 1919. The hours of duty of these two employees were assigned in accordance with schedule requirements, but it was claimed by them that the work could not be performed within the assigned hours and that it was necessary to work overtime as they were held responsible for the work being kept up. The employees claimed that a request was made for help on December 15, 1918, and on June 18, 1919, the agent asked for an investigation on account of being overworked. On August 4, a travelling auditor sent to investigate the claim reported that it would require an average of 18 hours and 54 minutes daily for one man to keep up the work, and after a further investigation it was reported on November 21, that the work would require five hours overtime daily for one man, after the two men had worked their regular eight hours. On December 18, 1919, a third man was appointed to assist them. The railways contended that the

schedule provided that the men would be notified when required to work overtime and would not be paid any overtime worked without proper authority.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

While the working of overtime without authority is not justified under the schedule, however, under the circumstances in this case the Board decides that overtime should be paid from June 19th, 1919, until December 18th, 1919, on the basis of five hours per working day, divided equally between the agent and operator.

Case No. 87.—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

For a number of years prior to December 31, 1919, the night operator at Agassiz, B.C., had been working until 3 a.m. on week days except on Sundays when he was relieved at midnight, completing the day by working from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. on Monday morning. An operator who began duty on February 10, 1919, and worked these hours until December 31 of that year, claimed that he was entitled to "call" for the two hours worked by him each Monday morning during that period. It was contended that Clause A, Article 20 of the schedule, providing that eight consecutive hours should constitute a day's work, was violated, as the operator had come on duty twice

to complete one day's work. The Company claimed that the keeping of these hours was an old practice, which continued until April 20, 1920, when a change was suggested by the Chief Dispatcher, without any complaint or suggestion having been received from the telegraphers.

In its general statement the Board declared:

It appears that the working of the split trick at Agassiz, and possibly at some other points on the Vancouver Division, had been in effect for some considerable time, and apparently accepted by both the Telegraphers and the Company's Officers concerned, as properly within the intent of the schedule, although it is evident it was not so understood and applied elsewhere.... It is apparent that were the Monday morning hours paid for as special calls there would be some duplicate payment, inasmuch as only six hours' work was performed each Saturday. Therefore, while the working of the split trick as stated was not properly within the intent of the schedule, there was joint responsibility on the part of the Telegraphers and the Company's Officers concerned, for it being so worked.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board decides that in view of the joint responsibility in the matter, and the other conditions as stated, 50 per cent of the calls claimed should be paid for, this carrying with it the understanding that the working of split tricks as previously in effect at Agassiz is not properly permissible within the intent of the schedule governing the service of Telegraphers.

GEORGE PIERCE, President.

J. A. WOODWARD, General Manager.

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MONTREAL

After a previous refusal, the United Bank Officers Association of New South Wales succeeded on appeal, and despite the opposition of some of the leading banks, in obtaining registration as an industrial union.

A crowded mass meeting of bank clerks was held at Sydney to celebrate

the occasion. Among those present were Mr. Lazzaeni, M. L. A., who represented the State Government, and Mr. Wearne, the leader of the Progressive or Farmers Party. The Chairman, Mr. Crawford, president of the association, said that before the end of the year they hoped to have 10,000 members.

The Philosophy of Rupert Brooke

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD
in The Clarion

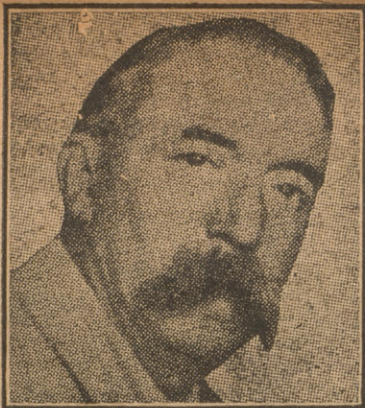
IT was a coincidence. I woke out of a wierd dream (I dreamt I was a Russian—and I lay for an hour thinking about women and women's ways: That is because in the dream there was an ugly woman with an ugly child who was in distress and I wanted to help her and found I was penniless. And then the next morning I read the Librarian's article and came across a passage of Rupert Brooke's, in which he gives his recipe for the avoidance of pessimism:

It consists in just looking at people and things as themselves—neither as useful, nor moral, nor ugly, nor anything else; but just as being.

Now for the coincidence. As I "lay a-thinkyng" in the dark, I remembered how all my life from the earliest childhood I had loved women, and how I had developed into what I may call an "amateur" of feminism: one who loves and prizes women as some love and prize orchids, or antiques, or old masters, or delicate literature, or china, and I told myself that woman, besides her richness in charm and the unique softness of her contrasts and her appeal was blessed with certain characteristic excellences which arouse the reverence and wonder of the coarser and harder male. Women, I told myself in the night, are in some respects as good as dogs, a compliment one could pay to very few men.

For a woman's love or friendship resembles the love or friendship of a dog. She is born in possession of Rupert Brooke's secret: she loves persons for themselves, not for their morality, or beauty, or power. We know that a dog loves his master or his friend, and that poverty, or failure, or sin will not shake his affection. It is the same with a woman; she loves a lover, a husband, a son, or a friend personally, because, as she would express it to the fortunate one: "You are you." Just as the doctor or the nurse attends faithfully to the sick patient, be he criminal or be he hero, be he genius or be he clown, so does the woman, with a charity as comprehensive as that of Paul, with a simple faithfulness as wise as that of a dog, "cleave only unto him"—I mean thus to very self.

The amateur feminist makes no demand upon individual women, nor upon the sex. He asks no more from woman than he asks from the sunrise, or the hawthorn hedge, or Hamlet, or the forty-eight Fugues and Preludes. He gets full satisfaction from women who are unaware of his existence, from those whose names he does not know, whom he may see but once in a crowd, knowing he will meet them never again. He does not desire that



ROBERT BLATCHFORD

the women shall love or like or even notice him. They are in his mind as impersonal as a Raeburn portrait or the character of Celia in "As You Like It," or Margery Pendyce in "The Country House."

This, the appreciation of the connoisseur, the detachment of the virtuoso, is the fine flower of the developed man. It can but rarely be achieved by youth. My theory is that the complete amateur should be married; that he should have experienced the coalescence of mind and spirit with a woman which completes his personality and renders his detachment sure. The young untamed, untrained amateur runs into all manner of extravagances and love affairs because he is always unconsciously searching for his other self: his complement. He is continually centering his attention and his worship upon some single figure and so is deprived of the marvel and the joy of the pageant.

Had Rupert Brooke lived to marry and bring up a family and grow ripe and grey he would have developed into a great amateur. He would have known and lived the most wonderful of fairy tales, the romance of marriage; and he would have brought his sublime knowledge and refined taste to the cultured appreciation of nature's greatest masterpiece. Then he could have sat and watched some sweet inconspicuous woman in her sublime quietude and healing friendliness as she dispensed that homely "bread and butter" talk which resembles bread and honey, and could have marvelled over the miracles of her deft white fingers and her untroubled eyes.

Marry, but the amateur will never transgress the rule laid down by Rupert Brooke, he will not demand that woman shall be shaped to a heroine of Conrad's "Secret Agent." Rupert Brooke was on his way to surprise the secret of the feminist virtuoso, that is why my thought in the night ran parallel to those words of his I was to read the next day.

What the real amateur prizes in woman is her soul. Her feminine soul differs essentially and radically from the soul masculine. It is, indeed, always something of an enigma and a mystery to men, even to the amateur born and proven. We do not ask that

the soul be angelic. I may be wrong, but my belief is that the soul that is feminine is right and that when a woman's soul is not right it is because its feminine quality is incomplete or impaired.

W. soul waken. But is is enough for us, as Brooke says, that they are, that they exist and that they are feminine.



The drop in prices as seen by the Los Angeles Times, which has no love for labor.

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SIDE-LINES

By KENNEDY CRONE

THERE has been talk varying from denunciation to approval about a frankly sensational film, "Shipwrecked Among Cannibals" (Universal Company production) shown at several local theatres within the last few weeks. It is one of those odd films on which no morality board would be likely to give an unanimous opinion one way or another.

The film is supposed to be the record of hair-raising adventures of two American camera men in the tiger jungles of Siam and among the head-hunters and cannibals of New Guinea, the trip being under the auspices of the Southern California Academy of Sciences. What is labelled as a scientific expedition, however, is really a highly melodramatic movie "stunt." It is so much "stunt," "hairbreadth escape," "death dances," "nights of terror," "devil and deep sea" stuff, that, as an old dog in the publicity game, I am strongly suspicious it is largely the fake of sensation-showmen without the ghost of a scientific notion.

The pictures in the Siamese jungle and amongst the fig-leaved warriors of New Guinea are real enough, but so far from being as fearsome as the captions of the film declared, most of the pictures seemed to me to have been carefully staged with the friendly co-operation of the "blood-thirsty savages." I feel sure that the daring adventurers would have found a lot more real adventure without moving far off the grounds of the picture-factories in the old home towns in California. There is really nothing much to posing a lot of simple, ignorant islanders (bribed with tobacco, mirrors and bits of shiny tin) to make a movie holiday. The Southern California Academy of Sciences, if it is a scientific academy at all, and not a nice invention for the purposes of the "scientific expedition," should make closer research into the science of "putting things over," and avoid future bloomers.

Dancing and Cards

THE merits and demerits of dancing have been of late publicly discussed more than usual. A reverend gentleman in New York started the ball rolling by sending out a picturesque indictment of some of the modern dances.

Time was when quite a host of reverend gentlemen would, on the slightest provocation, declaim in a vivid way against any and all sorts of dancing. However, most people know how to dance nowadays, and the unqualifying opponents of the dance have had to modify their opinions or have their sphere of useful action modified.

Dances are frequently held in church halls in Montreal, though there are church halls where dancing is still forbidden and sometimes this leads to a puzzling situation. Recently I heard of a case where the members of a church club of young people, using the church hall for their social entertainments, were obliged, on account of objections, to rent for their dance a public hall which was not half as good as their own, looked at from any point of view. Most persons would think that if it were allowable that the young people, whose club is for the express purpose of keeping them amongst proper surroundings and influences, should dance at all, the best place to dance was in their own hall, where the surroundings and influences were best.

A father of three daughters whose ages are between 17 and 21 tells me that his girls are "crazy to dance." He objects to letting them go to public dance halls, and the church with which they are associated objects to dancing in the church hall. The church does not object to dancing, he says; why

should it drive its own girls to public halls where an innocent amusement might become a vice or a tragedy?

It seems to me that if the churches object to extreme forms of dancing, and to the associations of some kinds of dances, they have a good part of the remedy in their own hands, in their own halls.

Card playing, like dancing, also used to be looked on as one of the deadly sins, and I suppose it still is to a few people. I remember, when I was about the size and architecture of a ham, my Sunday School teacher said that cards were the Devil's special instruments, and that all who possessed them practically belonged to the Devil's own bodyguard. I had a very brief career at Sunday School and her view was one of the main reasons. My father possessed a pack of cards, and I thought a great deal of my father. Even if the teacher had been correct in her interpretation, I would still have preferred to go to the Devil with my father rather than play a harp with a whole regiment of Sunday School teachers, and I put my views so bluntly to her that I was in disgrace. Judging by the prevalence of euchre parties and other card playing to-day, the Devil's bodyguard must have a stranglehold on civilization.

If it should be said that I am a special pleader for dancing and card playing, because one can always find excuse for one's own vices, I would say that I can't dance and don't know one card from another. However, I have no shadow of doubt, no shadow of doubt whatever, that these virtues are quite pushed out of sight by my calendar of other vices.

Disappointed Adventurers

TWO brothers, one 13 and the other 18 years of age, have just ended an adventure that will color their outlook on society, for some time at least. They are two of the three young sons who are almost the whole support of a family of seven, the head of which is an Irish-Canadian Ranger who got acute rheumatism in France and has been of little use as a bread-winner since. They are both little fellows, the younger a mere mite.

One of the public employment offices in Montreal engaged them at \$65 a month each to work in the bush, 26 miles from the nearest railway. They said they paid the employment office a commission of \$3 each for the jobs, the understanding being that their railway fare would be paid, that a conveyance would take them from railhead to the camp, that they were to carry water and do light errands, and that they could quit when they pleased. Railway tickets for the outgoing journey were given to them. At the end of the railway trip, they said, there was no conveyance for them, and they walked the 26 miles through the bush to their jobs, arriving more dead than alive.

At the camp, so their story goes, they were given work utterly beyond their capacity; pick and shovel work on new roads, for instance. Food and sleeping

accommodation were "pretty good." One man was very nice to them. Others were not so nice. One of the not-so-nice, they claim, forced a loan of a pair of lumberjack's boots on one of them for two days, charging \$3 for the loan.

They say that at the end of 10 days they were so worn out that they decided to go home. Then they discovered that although about \$20 apiece were due them, one brother got \$3 and the other got \$2.30. They say that the difference was made up by figuring on a wage of \$60 instead of \$65, by deduction of railway fare, and by deduction of \$5 each for the ride to the camp that they did not get. They say that other boys were also "done up."

As they had not enough money to hire a waggon to get back to the railway, they footed the 26 miles again.

Arriving at the railway they were weeping all over the place because they were a long way short of the fare to Montreal. In this plight they happened on a very plain man (who'll bust my jaw if I reveal his identity) who was darned if he would see them suffer and who saw to it that they got to Montreal and were looked after on the way in.

I got to know the story because the plain man heard that there was a writing fellow on the train carrying himself and the boys, and sought me out. He said his business took him to the edge of the bush quite often, and he had quite a mouthful to spill about employment agencies that repeatedly took advantage of boys. I had a crack on the train with the youngsters he then had under his wing, and have since had them up in the Railroader office. They are apparently straightforward and tell a plain story.

What is to be done about it? I think I know every social agency in the city, and I can't think of one specially prepared to go into the thing, though I have some lines out which may bring results. The newspapers are a bit timorous of such an investigation. It means to them an immense amount of trouble to gather evidence acceptable in a court of law, and taking the chances of vexatious libel actions. The Provincial Government is really the proper authority to make investigation, though whether it will or not, and, if it will, how long it will take to do it, are matters by no means clear, judging by past experience.

Journalists Advancing

CANADIAN working journalists, who found it hard to keep from yawning when the Empire Press Conference was settling all the troubles of the press recently, will be interested in a story in the October issue of the Journal of the International Typographical Union about the latest accomplishment of the Australian Journalists Association in the matter of wages for journalists. The Association, which includes in its membership the majority of the working journalists of Australia, is a trade union, modelled on the lines of the National Union of Journalists, the British organization of working journalists.

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws.

Read the platform of the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association, sent on request.

The Australian Association secured from the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1917 an award prescribing the rates of pay and conditions of employment on daily newspapers published in the capital cities.

The award, which was made for a period of five years, provided minimum salaries of \$40, \$35 and \$25 per week, respectively, for senior, general and junior reporters on morning newspapers, with a condition that at least three-fifths of any staff should be paid the senior rate. Rates for evening newspapers were \$2.50 less in each grade.

Recently the members of the Association, being dissatisfied with the rates provided, sought permission from the court to terminate the award in order to enable them to make fresh claims for increased rates.

The application was argued at considerable length, there being a degree of doubt as to the power of the court in such a matter.

The proprietors' contention was that the award being made for a fixed term of five years it must run its course before new claims could be made. Eventually judgment was reserved on the application and at the suggestion of the presiding judge a conference was held between the parties.

As a result the proprietors conceded an increase of 15 per cent on the existing rates for senior and general reporters and 20 per cent on the rate for juniors—salaries now standing at \$46, \$40.25 and \$30, respectively, for the three grades on morning newspapers.

Sub-editors, news editors and leader writers also share in the increase, the rates for men occupying these positions going to \$66 per week.

The new rates went into operation in September and are to continue until September, 1923, subject to review every 12 months should the commonwealth statisticians' figures show any increase or decrease in the present cost of living.

Cost of living is less in Australia than in Canada.

About a year and a half ago, the minimum wages for the equivalent classes of reporters in Montreal were \$25, \$20 and \$10. More than 75 per cent of the reporters were on the minima or near them.

The minimum for our local equivalents of sub-editors, news editors and leader writers was around \$30 a week, with a few shining lights getting up to \$40 and an occasional full moon getting \$50 or more. I know whereof I speak, as at that time, being interested in getting ground-work for union effort amongst the journalists, I had 110 local scribes, union and

(Continued on next page)

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non-union, managing editors to cub reporters, accurately rated so far as their weekly wages were concerned, and fairly well rated as to the "side lines" that some of them had.

In a business where there had always been an effort to throw an air of mystery about what the men and women were paid, the information was interesting to have, even if, and sometimes because, no one knew I had it. There is not so much secrecy now, mainly a result of union exploration.

Well, the union which was formed in May of 1919 has since, directly and indirectly, raised the wages considerably, in at least 35 instances by 100 per cent. The present average minima for the three classes of reporters may be roughly stated as \$40, \$35 and \$28, while there are more men than before with wages in excess of \$40. It is a rough statement, because the minima vary a good deal in different offices, but if I have erred I have done so in favor of the employers.

The average minimum for the equivalents of sub-editors, news editors and leader writers, is about \$35, though perhaps half of the men in these classes are receiving around \$45 and perhaps most of the other half are receiving \$50 and more.

Speaking generally and offhandedly, as I am not in as close touch with precise details as I used to be, I would say that one-sixth of Montreal's journalists are now receiving as much as a street sweeper, one-sixth as much as a policeman, one-sixth as much as a street railway worker, one-sixth as much as a printer, one-sixth as much as a plumber and the remaining sixth more than most organized tradesmen.

They are progressing, therefore, though many of them have still a long way to go. Conditions remain bad enough with a union in the field; heaven knows what they would have been like to-day without one.

Low wages have had the natural result of driving a lot of the finest journalists from the business. As a rule, the bred-in-the-bone journalist wants to stay in the game, and moves only

under severe economic pressure. Staffs have declined in merit, and the new recruits are of lower quality than in the past. Journalists have never been paid in proportion to the skill and responsibility demanded of them, but before the war most of them were at least as well paid as many other classes of skilled craftsmen and better paid than a number of them.

Canon Scott Blunt Regarding Ross Rifle

"When Sir Charles Ross brought action against the Canadian Government for \$18,000,000, the Government did not dare to allow the case to go to court, because they feared that the truth about the Ross rifle, the crime of crimes against the Canadian soldiers, might come out, and they gave \$3,000,000 as hush money. I demand an investigation into the Ross rifle. Let them put me in the box and do anything they like with me, but let the people not think that they can do anything to hush this thing up."

This statement by Canon Scott, of Quebec, senior chaplain of the first Canadian Division during the war, was heard by more than a thousand people at a public meeting at Calgary on Oct. 10. Canon Scott charged that through Sir Sam Hughes' insistence upon the Ross rifle many Canadians lost their lives in the war, and declared that General Alderson was removed because he wrote a letter protesting against its use.

More Danger Ahead

Is your son out of danger yet?"

"No; the doctor is going to make three or four more visits."

—The Gateway (Detroit).

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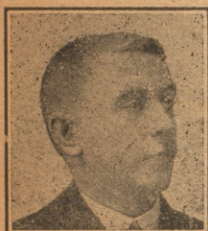
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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Scottish Laborists & Smallholdings

(From Our Own Correspondent)

THE chief topic of this week has been the interesting points raised regarding the problems of the Highlands at the annual meeting of the Scottish Advisory Council of the Labor Party, which was held in Glasgow. Mr. George Kerr presided over an attendance of 130 delegates from the various affiliated organizations.



JAMES GIBSON

The chairman, in the course of his address, said he did not want to join the list of the critics of the Parliamentary Labor Party in regard to their record of attendance and voting, but everyone who was trying to advance the interests of the party had a right to appeal to the Parliamentary Labor Party to remove such complaints.

Mr. Neil MacLean, M.P., who conveyed to the meeting the greetings of the National Labor Party, said that matters industrially and politically were shaping themselves in such a way that a general conflict between the Government and the workers of the country was bound to come at no very distant date. If matters next week again reached a deadlock and a strike took place he was convinced the Prime Minister would do his level best to have a General Election. The Prime Minister would raise all the mire he could to bespatter the Labor Party, and if, on their side, they wished to gain the confidence of the electors they must clearly state what they stood for, unmindful of sneers and slurs.

Mr. Joseph F. Duncan, Aberdeen, objected to the formation of a Highland Labor Party, and counselled the delegates against "messing about with the Highlands." Two years ago they had come to an arrangement with the Highland Land League to fight Highland constituencies, and if they wanted to know the effect of that they had only to go to a Highland constituency and ask about the Land League. "You will find," he declared, "that it stinks in the nostrils of the people." Now they were proposing to tackle the Highlands from Glasgow, and he objected to that.

The secretary, Mr. Ben Shaw, explained that they were not abandoning the orthodox machinery of the Labor Party, but were only seeking to stimulate the very strong sentiments entertained by Highlanders towards their native districts.

A resolution in the name of the Scottish Council of the Independent Labor Party, was proposed by Mr. J. Maxon, expressed the opinion that in using British

military resources to assist the reactionary elements in Europe to make war against Russia without the consent of Parliament on the people Mr. Churchill had grossly violated the British Constitution, and called for his immediate arrest preliminary to his impeachment at the Bar of the House of Commons. They could only know the War Minister's malign public influence, he said, by his actions, but they could assume that secretly his influence was always on the bad side. If the British Empire was to-day approaching complete disintegration it was not going too far to say that Mr. Churchill had played a primary part.



"And, remember, I expect you to vote for me at the next election."

—London Opinion

Mr. Carnegie, Dundee, seconded, and said Mr. Churchill had very little chance of being again returned for Dundee. That was that best impeachment of all, to drive him from public life and leave him in the limbo of forgotten things for the good of his country and the character of British statesmen.

An emergency resolution was introduced expressing dissatisfaction with the failure of the Government to give land to ex-Service men and others desirous of obtaining holdings in the Highlands and other parts of Scotland, calling upon the Government to make good its promises, and pledging unqualified support to the landless men in Lewis.

Mr. Neil MacLean, M.P., in moving the resolution, said Lord Leverhulme wished to impose

upon the men of Lewis the conditions they had in the big towns. They would be dependent for employment upon the Lewis Development Company, - and when the company was done with them they must leave the land of the fathers and come to Glasgow and other industrial centres to swell the already over crowded market.

Mr. J. F. Duncan, opposing the resolution, said it committed the conference to a policy of establishing small holdings. He always understood that the Labor movement was in favor of socialization. Small holdings, he said, would raise a bulkwork of reaction. The Lewis problem was the most difficult problem in local administration. It was not going to be solved by land raids. Lewis could not maintain its population by a system of small holdings. The people who worked on the land

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They had to solve the economic problem before they could criticize members.

The resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution was unanimously passed in favor of the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages, and urging trade unionists to vote for "no-licensing" under the Temperance Act.

Other resolutions which were agreed to concern housing, education, nationalization of the railways, and the taxation of co-operative societies.

James Gibson.

A Trend of the Times

"It's got so these days that a man can hardly wed unless he can show the girl two licenses."

"Two licenses?"

"Yes, marriage and automobile."—New Haven Register.

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erty" In The United States

By ALLEYNE IRELAND in the North American Review

FOUR generations have matured on the soil of the United States since the Constitution established the National Government in 1787. What is the state of the Government, what is the state of the Nation today?

In a country which has never suffered from warlike invasion, which has never had to pay the price of imperial responsibilities, which has never borne the yoke of militarism, which has never faced the problems of overpopulation, which has never lacked the wealth necessary to give fulfillment to its hopes of social betterment; in a country endowed, above all other countries, with everything that nature can offer to the talent and industry of man, and in which man is endowed, above all other men, with everything that opportunity can offer to talent and industry—in such a country we might hope to find, after nearly a hundred and fifty years of self-determination, political and social conditions immeasurably superior to those which prevail in countries which have enjoyed none of the social immunities and few of the natural advantages with which the American people have been blessed.

What are the actual facts as they face us today? Have the people of the United States provided themselves with a judicial system or with a parliamentary system greatly superior to those of England? Or with local governments greatly superior to those of Australia? Or with systems of food-production and distribution greatly superior to those of Denmark? Or with an educational system greatly superior to that of Scotland? Or with an industrial technique greatly superior to that of France? Or with an administrative technique greatly superior to that of Canada? Or with a larger measure of social and political freedom than may be found in any of these countries?

If these questions are answered in the negative, they must be supplemented by the further

question: What, then, have the American people made of the extraordinary opportunities which have been at their disposal? If they are answered in the affirmative, we must then ask: How is it that these greatly superior achievements in politics, in administration, in jurisprudence, in education, in industry, in liberty, so far from having saved the United States from the social and political unrest which threatens the countries of inferior achievement, are associated with a thorough infection of discontent throughout the whole body of the nation? How is it that here, in this fortunate land, there should have developed so much radicalism, so much socialism, so much syndicalism; that here the toll of crime, of misdemeanor, of business immorality, of political corruption, of civic ineptitude should not be noticeably lighter than it is in those countries to which we are so superior in so many fundamental elements?

As liberty is popularly supposed to be the one thing in which the United States is incontestably pre-eminent, and as pre-eminence in this particular is constantly urged in extenuation of admitted defects in other particulars, I will put American liberty to the test of some comparisons.

What is the position in regard to social liberty?

Is the Englishman, is the Australian, is the Dane, is the Scot, is the Frenchman, is the Canadian less free than the American to worship as he chooses, to marry as he chooses, to idle as he chooses, to save as he chooses, to spend as he chooses, to live where he chooses, to travel where he chooses, to eat, drink, and wear what he chooses?

If social liberty depends upon the protection of life and of property, if it depends upon the speedy and impartial administration of the law, if it depends upon freedom of the press, upon freedom of speech, upon freedom of assembly, upon freedom of contract, upon academic freedom, in what sense is any one of these peoples less free than the American people?

To many people, perhaps to most people, "Social Liberty" means "Social Equality"; but if these ideas are critically examined it is seen that they are not only different but also irreconcilable, and that the former refers to something real and realizable, the latter to something unreal and unrealizable. So far as social "liberty" is in any way affected by Government, it exists wherever there is equal status before the law, and every man is assured the free exercise of his talents and of his industry, and the free enjoyment of their rewards.

From such freedom, however, there arises not social equality but social inequality, since talent

and industry are unequally distributed.

In regard to social "equality" it is sufficient to remark that it cannot be produced by equalizing incomes, since desires vary; or by equalizing educational opportunity, since abilities vary; or by equalizing social opportunity, since social preferences vary; or by equalizing possessions, since tastes vary. Even if there existed some unhappy land in which ignorance and knowledge, intelligence and stupidity, sloth and ignorance, culture and vulgarity were equally esteemed, you could not establish social equality there until you had accomplished the impossible task of standardizing desire, ability, taste, and social preference.

When the appeal for social "equality" goes beyond a demand for equality of opportunity it becomes neither more nor less than an appeal for social injustice; and in the mouths of the most vigorous of the appellants that is precisely what the demand means. It is a demand that equality of reward shall go hand in hand with inequality of service; and it is justified by the extremists on the ground that the superior endowment which enables a man to give superior service is itself a basic injustice, inflicted by nature, which it is the duty of society to remedy by equalizing recompense.

It is true that social liberty is a somewhat intangible conception,

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that it rests largely upon subjective considerations, and is, therefore, impossible to define in exact terms. Politics is, in these respects, a more satisfactory subject of discussion. Do the American people enjoy more political liberty than other self-governing peoples?

The only practical test of the amount of political liberty yielded by any form of government is to determine the extent and character of the control exercised over legislation and over high administrative officials by the voting population. Subjected to this test the political system of the United States appears to yield less liberty than any other system in operation under a "popular" constitution. For the purpose of illustration I will compare some features of the American and of the British systems.

(Continued on next page)

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In England, then, the voice of Parliament is authoritative. Any legislative measure, whatever may be its provisions, duly passed by the Commons and the Lords and signed by the King, becomes the law of the land, and remains the law of the land unless and until it is amended or repealed by the same agencies. In practice it is the will of the House of Commons—the elected branch of the legislature—which is supreme. This supremacy is challenged only by the power of the sovereign to withhold his assent from legislation; and the latest exercise of this power was made more than two hundred years ago. Until within the past decade the House of Lords had the power to kill measures sent up from the Commons. This power has been taken away, but even while it remained, a resolute ministry, backed by the House of Commons and by popular sentiment, could force a measure through the Lords by threatening the creation of new peers—a threat which has been effective on more than one occasion.

What is the situation in the United States in regard to this phase of legislation? Neither Congress nor a State Legislature possess the power to translate into effective law the will of the people's representatives. Whatever law an American legislature passes must, if it is to stand the test of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, must conform with the principles laid down in the Federal Constitution. Nor is this the only limitation upon the legislative expression of the citizens' wishes. Federal legislation is subject to the Presidential veto; State legislation is subject to veto of the Governor and this power of veto is exercised every year over a large number of measures which have passed both houses of a legislature.

The power of the Supreme Court to declare legislation to be unconstitutional has the practical consequence of making that Court a legislative as well as a judicial body. It cannot, of course, initiate legislation, but it can and does exert a powerful influence over the initiative function of legislatures, and where this influence does not suffice to keep legislatures within the bounds of the Court's interpretation of the Constitution it can and does destroy the offending measure. The United States Supreme Court, unlike the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, has before it not only the litigants but also the law itself.

So far, then, as political freedom resides in the untrammelled right to make law of the people's wishes, the American is less free than the Englishman. Indeed, the restraining hand which the Constitution holds over American legislation is regarded by many eminent authorities as one of the most beneficial features of the American plan of government. The point is precisely defined by

President Nicholas Murray Butler in his most interesting and suggestive volume, "Is America Worth saving?" He says:

Without Constitutional limitations, the Congress of the United States would be as sovereign as is the House of Commons, and all those precious immunities that are set out in the Constitution and its amendments and as to which the individual citizen may appeal to the judiciary for protection, would be placed upon the same plane as a statute authorizing the appointment of an interstate commerce commission or one denouncing a monopoly or other act in restraint of trade. It must not be forgotten that there is no such thing as an unconstitutional law in Great Britain. The fact that the Parliament enacts a law makes it constitutional, no matter what its effect upon life, liberty or property may be; for Parliament is sovereign. To propose to import this condition into the United States is not progress but reaction.

Those who are in favor of making American legislation more closely representative of the political opinion of the country deplore the existence of those constitutional restrictions which President Butler praises. They point out that these limitations actually deprive the people of that full sovereignty which is implied in Lincoln's immortal phrase "That government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." "They assert that the enforcement of a code of political morals drawn up in the eighteenth century prevents the American people from securing that progress in self-government which is to be observed amongst other peoples. "The human will in its collective aspect," says Mr. Herbert Croly, "was made subservient to the mechanism of a legal system."

The evil consequences which flow from these limitations on political free-will are reflected, according to this view, not only in the quality of legislation but also in the quality of legislators.

"If a legislative body," asks Professor Franklin H. Giddings, in a recent article, "whether Federal Congress or State Legislature, can be overridden by higher authority, can it in the nature of things psychological feel a profound sense of responsibility; and if it does not feel responsibility can it in the long run attract men of the largest calibre and the highest quality?"

However widely students may differ as to the advisability of preserving those restrictions which the Constitution imposes upon political liberty in the United States, there are in active operation other restraints which are regarded as odious by every decent citizen, but which, nevertheless, are constantly and effectively employed to destroy the power of the voters.

It is purely a matter of great significance that in the national electoral campaign of 1912 the

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Democratic platform and the Progressive platform should each have made the specific charge that representative government had been destroyed in the United States. The Democratic platform said:

We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people, expressed in the national platform four years ago, has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by the larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentalities by special interests. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be affected.

The progressive party platform stated:

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people.

From these great tasks both of the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests, which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

We have here a state of affairs which is almost unprecedented in the history of modern democracy. One of the older parties charges the other with having destroyed the rule of the people, and with having debauched the Government; the new party, which was specifically a party of protest, charges both the older parties with having lost their political honor to corrupt interests. This is something quite different from the usual party rivalries founded upon divergent of view as to

(Continued on page 21)

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Lambeth Conference Presented Striking Report on Church In Relation to Workers

(By CAEDMON)

"God bless the Squire and his Relations,
And Keep us in our proper Stations."

THE old couplet which was always associated with the Church of England schools in the Old Country, officially known as National Schools, contrasts strangely with the spirit and the terms of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the opportunity and duty of the Church in regard to industrial and social problems, which was submitted to the recent Lambeth Conference of Bishops. That report indicates that at least some of the leading spirits of the Church of England have broken away from its old innate conservatism and class caste.

"The war showed us the inevitable result of the attempt to build up civilization on selfishness and force," says this report, at the out-set. "The doctrine that national power is an end in itself, and that self-interest is the ruling principle of political life could only lead to war. The great prophet of that false doctrine was Germany; but who shall say that it was wholly repudiated by other nations of the world? Now a similar doctrine has dominated a great part of our industrial system. It has been commonly held that different individuals, different sections or interests or classes, must pursue their own self-interest, and that the result of that pursuit would be the best possible condition of society as a whole. Experience has shown that this doctrine is false. Where there has been a conflict of interests, the issue has been determined by a mere trial of force, instead of by a consideration of what is just between man and man. The result has been a war spirit in industry corresponding to a war spirit among the nations. Our experience of the past five years has lead us to the determination that this war spirit shall be cast out. Such a spirit is equally disastrous in the capitalist, who is determined at all costs to maintain the controlling power of capital, and in the disciple of Marx, who preaches 'class war' and wishes violently to 'expropriate'. As we desire a League of Nations which shall unite the people in a fellowship for the common good, so we look for some means of co-operation within the nation which by ways of liberty and justice shall transcend all class distinctions, and enable to make their contribution of service for the welfare of all. In the fellowship of the trenches men learned to recognize that no section of the community is wholly bad or wholly good, but that each possesses to a large extent the same good qualities and failings. There was ground

for hope that in their appreciation of the value of fellowship, men would come to loathe the antagonisms of class warfare and would do their utmost to remove the causes which led to it.

Discussing the labor movement, the report admits that the Church "cannot claim a good record with regard to labor questions." Also that "since the beginning of the industrial revolution only a minority of the members of the Church have insisted on the social application of the Gospel. But it goes on to repudiate the insinuation of trying to make itself popular with labor is now a dominant power. "The purpose of the labor movement, at its best, is to secure fullness of life, the opportunity of a complete development of manhood and womanhood for those who labor; it seeks to furnish a better world for people to live in. While this is also the Church's aim, the Church's supreme task must be to provide better people to live in the world. The labor movement can help the Church by bringing us into touch with actualities, and increasing our discontent with mere pious aspirations; and, assuredly, the Church can help the labor movement by pointing the way to that spiritual power which alone can bring the law of righteousness and love into permanent action."

The committee acknowledge other efforts for the promotion of a better social order, among whom are many captains of industry.

The international aspect of the industrial question is discussed in the report. "Industrial and social conditions in different parts of Africa and the East, including the exploitation of colored labor and the labor of children, deliver a clear challenge to our Christian civilization," says the report. "A mere color bar in the opinion of the committee, is both economically and politically unsound, as well as religiously and morally indefensible."

On the question of women in the industry, the changed conditions are recognized, and it is admitted that at present there is no definite line of policy as to the problem of equal pay and that of "protected" women's work.

Discussing the "primary duty" of the Church, the committee emphasises the fact that "while individual members of, or special groups within, the Church may rightly advocate some specific programme or policy, the Church should never as a body concern itself with a political issue unless it involves a clear moral issue, and then only in the interests of

morals and righteousness, and not in the interest of parties. "On many industrial questions there is need for frank co-operation with the economist, and it is hardly necessary to state that if material wealth is regarded not as an end, but as a means, we must submit ourselves to scientific investigation of the processes that govern the production of wealth and the methods which guide us in its distribution. But we cannot accept the theory, which indeed is repudiated by modern economists, that man is to be regarded as a merely acquisitive animal. We desire to re-affirm the finding of the 1897 committee: 'Christain opinion ought to condemn the belief that economic conditions are to be left to the action of material causes and mechanical laws, uncontrolled by any moral responsibility.' There is no economic question more important than that of the nature and function of capital. But it is an unreal abstraction which treats capital as possessing laws and movements of its own, apart from the people who control it."

The report admits that the committee cannot discuss methods of solving the troublesome problem of security against unemployment; but it stated: "It cannot be right that a workman should be regarded as a mere tool to be scrapped when not required for another's use, and it is an offence to the conscience of a Christian community that men who are able and willing to work should be forced into idleness." The right of the workmen to reasonable leisure and the principle of the living wage are also re-affirmed. There are also recommendations as to safeguards to life and health of the worker and as to the promotion of practical social work within the Church. This last phase was dealt with in a brief review in the last issue of the Canadian Railroader.

The Chairman of this Committee was the Bishop of Lichfield, England, and it included the Bishops of Fredericton, N.B., of Huron, of Ontario and of Toronto, as well as a number of English, Australian, South African, Indian, and American Bishops.

Must Have Been

Teacher—"In what battle did General Wolfe, when hearing of victory, cry, 'I die happy'?"

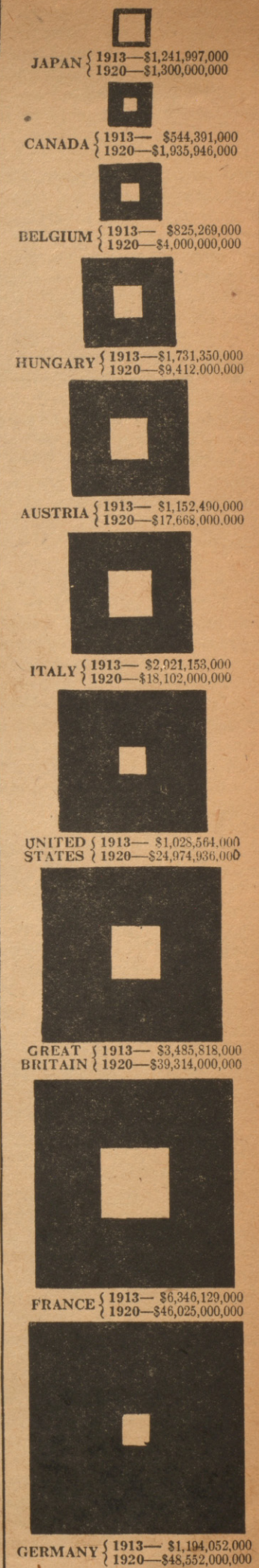
Johnny—"I think it was his last battle."

Why They Do It

A salesman was showing an elderly lady the virtues of the car he sells. He made a number of turns and at the proper times extended his arm as a turning signal. The old lady watched the proceedings for some time. Then she craned her neck and looked at the sky.

"Mister," she said sternly, tapping him on the shoulder, "you just tend to your driving! It don't look like rain, but if it should I'll let you know."

NATIONAL DEBTS



DEBTS OF TEN NATIONS.
The white squares show the pre-war, the black the present national debts. Figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York.

"Liberty" in United States*(Continued from page 19)*

matters of national policy. It is no longer a question of protection or a tariff for revenue only, of preponderating State control or preponderating Federal control, of extravagance or economy in the public administration; it is a question of whether or not the whole purpose of American political institutions has not been defeated by the corruption of the political agencies.

If anything more were needed to sustain the view that government of the people had survived and flourished, and that government by the people and for the people had fallen by the political wayside, it could be found in the general tone of political discussion in the various organs of public opinion during the past twenty years. There has been constantly presented in the writings of serious men—whether in the press in the magazines, in the proceedings of scientific societies, or in books—a clear conviction that government in the United States has passed from the control of the people to that of the party machines, that these machines are serving the ambitions of party politicians instead of the public interest, and that they have gradually come to draw their power not from the support of public opinion but from that of financial and industrial autocracy.

In recent years a new form of special control has arisen, that of strongly organized and heavily financed minorities; and this control is even more dangerous to political liberty than that of the party machines, for it is not only free from the check which internal rivalries exert upon machine politics, but also enjoys the insidious advantage of being able to masquerade as the agent of a "popular" demand.

The considerations advanced up to this point have been those suggested chiefly by an examination of political determinism in the United States up to the eve of the Great War; that is to say under conditions normal in the sense that for nearly fifty years the democratic institutions of the country had been subjected to no great strain than is incident to the ordinary conduct of civil government of the modern type.

What has happened to the American political system since the United States entered the war in 1917 has disclosed with unmistakable clearness that whatever measure of political freedom actually belonged to the American people was endowed with no such security of tenure as the Constitution was supposed to guarantee.

The war compelled the United States, as it had compelled Great Britain and France, to abolish democracy for the duration of the war, in order that when the war was won the world might be made safe for the kind of democracy which had to retire into

the remote background while the world was being made safe for it. This tacit admission of the weakness of democracy on the administrative side was forced upon the democratic world by the unanimous opinion that the problems of the war could not be solved by the quibbling artifices of politics, that, confronted with the grim elements of stark reality, democracy must forswear its allegiance to oratory, to procrastination, to larger promises and to small performance, and, for a while at least, accept those cold, hard facts of human experience, formerly the butt of its demagogic wit, the despised counsellors of its ease, the unheeded beggars at the wheels of its haste.

Committed to this course by the obvious necessities of the occasion, the American people outdid their democratic brethren the world over, and even their autocratic rivals in Central Europe, in the matter of conferring power upon their chief executive.

Taking all in all, no man has ever wielded greater authority, less conditioned than that which, the war legislation of Congress placed in the hands of President Wilson. No one who appreciates the full gravity of the world-situation in 1917, who understands the peculiar difficulty of carrying into war a population as racially varied as that of the United States, who is aware of the extent to which that population had been drugged into a false sense of safety by the political rhapsodists and by the professional pacifists, can doubt that the brilliant and effective part played by the country in the great conflict was due primarily to the unlimited war powers vested in the President, and to his unflinching employment of them.

He had the courage to discard with the utmost promptness principles hitherto regarded as the cornerstone, the pillar, and the arch of American Democracy, and to consign to the limbo of exploded fallacies, decentralization as the soul of government, competition as the soul of efficiency, and individualism as the soul of politics. As the days passed and the advantages of a strong centralized authority became increasingly apparent, public sentiment hailed with satisfaction each fresh proof that the war was to be conducted with a close regard for the realities, and that peace methods based upon idealistic theory were being rapidly abandoned for war methods based upon practical expediency.

No sooner had the exigencies of war lifted their unifying pressure from the American spirit than the general demand arose that the war powers of the government should be given up, that the freedom of American life should be restored. This was, of course, to be expected; and a similar demand had arisen in all countries. What is to be observed as a phenomenon closely related

to the question of political free-will in the United States is that it has been found more difficult here than elsewhere to secure a return to the normal, peace-time functioning of government.

Those who entertain a confident assurance that the United States Constitution safeguards effectively the liberties of the American people, that facts inconsistent with this belief do not destroy the premise, but merely prove that all human institutions, even the Constitution, lack something of perfection, would do well to ponder the words of the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Speaking on June 21, 1920, at the centenary celebration of the Harvard Law School Association, he said:

"We went to war for liberty and democracy, with the result that we fed the autocrat's appetite. And, through a fiction, permissible only because the courts cannot know that everyone else knows, we have seen the war powers, exercised broadly after the military exigency had passed and in conditions for which they were never intended, and 'we may well wonder, in view of the precedents now established, whether constitutional government as heretofore maintained in this republic could survive another great war even victoriously waged.'"

Coming from such a source—from a man of high distinction in the public life of the nation, from a man whose sobriety of thought and whose legal scholarship are universally respected, from a man who has sat in that very Court which is the depository of the Constitutional rights of the American people—the words I have placed in quotations above carry a significance which cannot be mistaken.

From what has gone before it is difficult to escape the conclusion that if the test is the power to control legislation and to give expression to the popular will in matters of broad national policy the American people do not enjoy a larger measure of political

freedom than peoples. Do liberty if the test is the power to control the conduct of the higher administrative officials?

*(To be continued in next issue)***Ye Bold Editor**

Special Correspondent—
"When they released me they said that if I showed my face in Ireland again I should be shot."
Editor—"I'll let these Sinn-Feiners see that I'm not to be intimidated. You'll go back by the next train."—Punch (London).

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Trucks, Hand Trucks Section
Men's Engines.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION OF FAIRBANKS-MORSE RAILWAY
SUPPLIES WILL BE APPRECIATED.

"Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods"

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THE OLDEST AND THE BEST
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Personal attention given to
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Modern Agriculture

Buyer—"I'd like to go out to
the barn now and look at that
wheat you've got for sale."

Farmer—"I'm sorry, son, but
I'd assant go near the barn to-day.
My hired men have just waxed
the floor for their weekly dance."

—Kansas City Star.

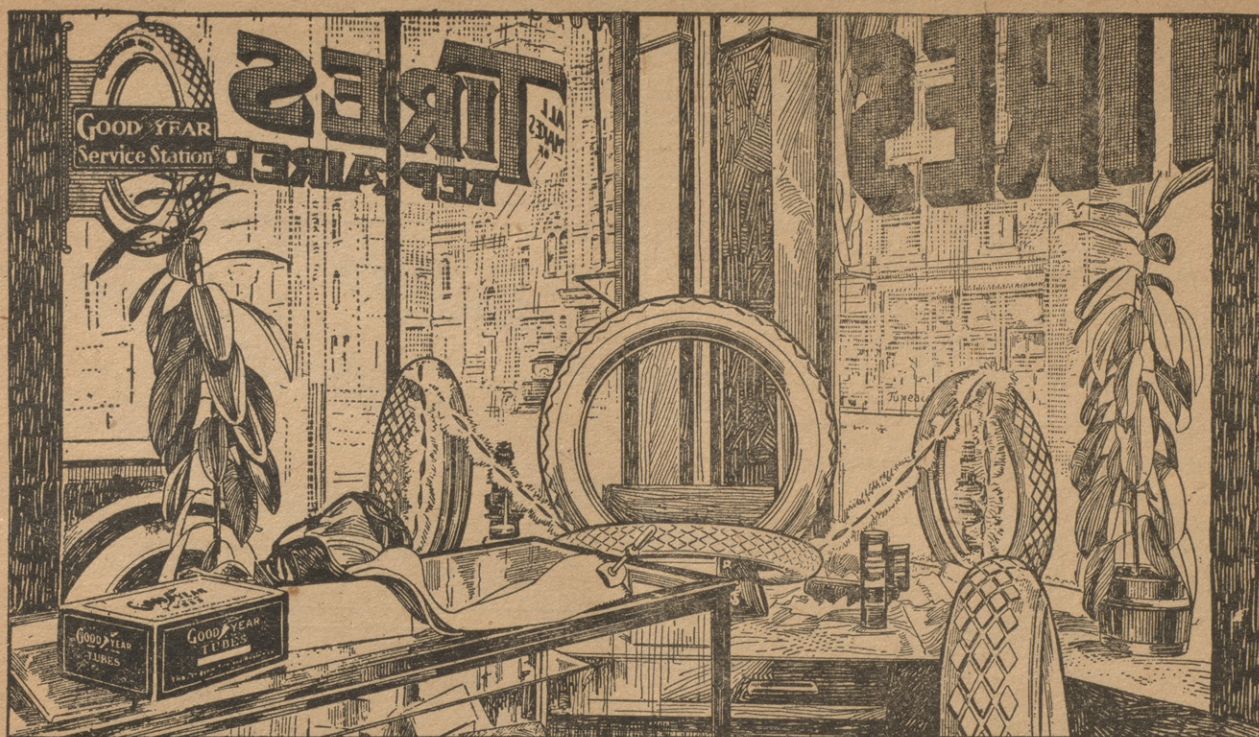
Another Sphere of Usefulness

What we wish is that Henry
Ford dealt in porterhouse steak.
—Ohio State Journal.

Superior Finish

The Girl—"I admire that pian-
ist's finish. Don't you?"

The man—"Yes; but I always
dread his beginning." — Dallas
News.



Get all the Tire Mileage You Buy!

THE average motorist is only getting about 60 to 80 per cent. of the mileage which is built into his tires at the factory. This is the basic reason behind the Goodyear Service Station policy and Goodyear Tire Savers.

Many tires are ruined by poor tubes and lack of tube care.

Buy good tubes and give them the best of care.

Clean the rust from rims when you change a tire.

Be sure the inside of the casing is clean before you insert the tube.

Learn to use a sprinkle of Goodyear French Talc to prevent chafing and friction.

Keep your valves clean and air-tight, and the air-pressure up.



Repairing a tube with the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit



The tube repaired and ready for talcing

Carry spare tubes in Goodyear Tube bags to prevent injury by loose tools and from chafing.

Let your Goodyear Service Station Dealer show you the advantages of Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes, and how to use the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit.

He is glad to do this, and many other things that save tires, to increase your mileage. He knows that long mileage tires bring customers to him.

He is taught by Goodyear that low-cost-per-mile has built for Goodyears the largest sale of any tire in the world.

To supplement his work, we will gladly send you, free, our Tire Conservation Course. Write us at Toronto for this course.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA